

SPORTS

ROWING REHEARSAL

The Olympic winner Yulia Ryalschinskaya International kayak menorial held this past Sunday at the Moscow Krylatskoye canal summed up preparation for the season, with the USSR and the GDR dominating the event with six titles each. The GDR women won all five final heats while their Soviet counterparts failed to offer

them any resistance. On the men's side the kayak four led by otokamen Sergei Kolokolov made a very strong showing confidently winning the 500 m and 1,000 m and doing well in the 10,000 m.

The undisputed Soviet leader of the past few years Vladimir Parlasovich upset his followers by sunning up, together with

Sergei Suprate, in the kayak pair event, a fact explained by his recent illness and resultant poor shape. He still rallied to win the kayak single event.

Altogether 11 countries were taking part, with Britain and Canada scoring surprise wins in the 10,000 m.



A kayak race in progress.

Photo by Vitaly Bugodorov

1986 FOOTBALL CUP AWARDED TO MEXICO

All the 21 FIFA executive committee members unanimously favoured Mexico as the venue for the 1986 world championship at their recent session in Stockholm. Mexico staged similar event 13 years ago and will host the world junior championship this summer.

The USA and Canada were the other bidders, but a special commission set up by FIFA to check the bidders' readiness for the championship visited only Mexico since its application fully met the FIFA requirements.

At a past session press conference FIFA President Josep Havelange, of Brazil, addressed that the decision was in line with all FIFA norms and regulations. We think Mexico is the only country worthy of hosting the world's best teams, he emphasized.

RUGBY: BRONZE MEDALS

Suffering a 10-12 defeat by Italy in Rome the USSR rugby side placed third in the European championship, behind second-placed Italy and winners Romania.



CHAMPION'S MASCOT

The first ever world athletics championship to be held this August in Helsinki has selected the hare as its mascot, sporting the championship emblem on its front and the word "Seura", the name of a well-known Finnish weekly, a championship sponsor, inscribed on its waist. Interestingly enough, there is the similar mascot, 35 metres high, at the entrance to the "Seura" editorial office.

USSR in the lead

The USSR drew with Poland 1-1 in a European football championship elimination away game in Hozdow.

Poland's Boniak slammed the opener in the 20th minute and his team defender Wojcicki equalized in the 64th minute hitting his own goal.

The USSR now leads the Group 2 standings with five points from three games and will next play Finland in an away game on June 1.

Islanders win Stanley Cup

The New York Islanders defeated Edmonton Oilers 4-2 at home to win the Stanley Cup in 4-0 finals series. Having thus "Kod" the Wayne Gretzky side, the Islanders are now the second NHL club yet to have won the Cup four times in a row. Earlier the Montreal Canadiens were the victors five years running (1956-60) and four in 1976-79.



Grand slam for GDR

The GDR won both the team and individual titles in the 26th Peace Race. The individual winner Felix Boden shared his triumph with teammate Olaf Ludwig who came third.

Olaf Chuzhda of the USSR was the runner-up while his team placed fourth. The Soviet side missed their captain and Olympic winner Yuri Kasbirin, who dropped out because of injury, and Iwara Fels was disadvantaged by an injured leg.

Poland came second overall followed by Czechoslovakia.

The racing tactics have changed a lot since my time in the race, stressed 1974 event winner Stenislav Szuda of Poland. But the atmosphere of peace and friendship was present in this race as well as the same, and this is fine, he added. He further said his favorite was Ludwig, the most well-rounded and consistent cyclist who won the "mountain king" title. Mircea Romascanu of Romania was the most active racer.

A RACE OF SURPRISES

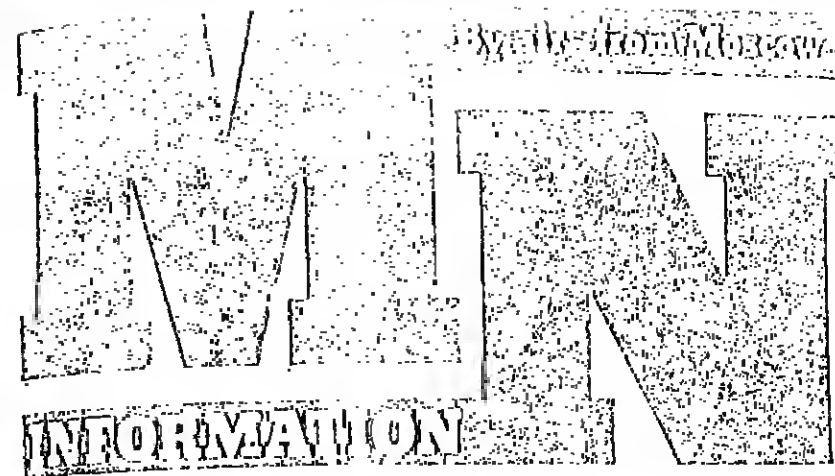
Monte Carlo was the scene of the latest Formula 1 motor racing world championship, which abounded in surprises which began in the qualifying heats to produce the top 20 racers to contest the Monte Carlo Grand Prix. Austrian Niki Lauda driving a McLaren failed to make the group for the first time yet in his 12-year career and his ill luck was shared by his teammate John Watson, of Britain, even though they are now placed sixth and fifth respectively in the overall standings.

The punishing 3,331 m course featured lots of narrow turns, which the racers had to cover 76 times. A slight drizzle which started just before the race forced nearly the entire field to

run on special tyres compatible for rain. The sole exception was defending champion Keke Rosberg, 24, of Finland, who asked using dry-weather tyres in his Williams—and had his reward. The drizzle had stopped before long, and Rosberg started catching up on the leaders and finally overtook them to win in 1 hr 58 min 38.121 sec. Second-placed Brazilian Nelson Piquet came in nearly 10 seconds later to a Brebham, and Alain Prost, of France, was third in a Renault. Piquet leads overall with 21 points, ahead of Prost with 19, Patrick Tambay (driving a Ferrari) with 10, and Rosberg with 14 points.



At 16, Venera Zerpova, from Uzbekistan, is a world-famous rhythmic gymnastics performer, with over 20 various international medals as well as the national skipper-ropes title to her credit. Venera was born into a working-class family, in the Uzbek town of Uchikudak, where she first started doing rhythmic gymnastics. She is now training for the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations.



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Counter-revolutionary forces who have set up training camps to Honduras and Costa Rica continue their armed provocation against Nicaragua. Armed and financed by the United States, the counter-revolutionaries are murdering the civilian population. In these difficult days, the Nicaraguan people staunchly defend their Revolution. The soldiers of the Sandinista People's Army are repelling the aggression. In the photos: The imperialist hirelings inflict pain and suffering on the people of Nicaragua. Some of the weapons captured from the counter-revolutionaries by the soldiers of the Sandinista army. Nicaraguan peasants are always ready to defend the revolutionary gains.

Photos by TASS

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee reviewed progress in the implementation of plans for deliveries of foodstuffs and for the reconstruction of facilities producing it in line with the Food Programme of the USSR.

The great importance of the role played by the microbiological industry and its products in the creation of a solid livestock feed base was stressed.

The meeting further discussed extra measures for improving Russian language instruction at secondary schools and other educational establishments in the Union republics.

It was emphasized that a good command of the Russian language alongside one's native tongue, as is correctly pointed

out in letters received from all over the country, is now an essential requirement for every citizen, as well as contributing towards a closer union between all nations and nationalities, and to greater friendship between the Soviet peoples. It also facilitates a closer acquaintance with the values of Soviet and world culture and with the latest achievements in science and technology.

A relevant decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers sets out, in line with suggestions from Union and autonomous republics, a range of measures designed to make it easier for people to study the Russian language in the national republics, and to expand and improve training teachers and upgrade their qualifications.

SPARK OF HOPE

Washington, Yuri Andropov's reply to American echoologist Samantha Smith, from Manchester in the state of Maine, has generated much interest among the American public. As is known Samantha, aged 10, had earlier sent the Soviet leader a letter voicing her profound anxiety over the mounting arms race and the danger of a new war. In his reply Yuri Andropov told Samantha that the USSR is doing its level best to ward off war on this planet and that neither Soviet adults nor children want either a big or small war. To enable Samantha to see things for herself, he invited her to come to the Soviet Union.

Maine's legislative assembly passed a resolution welcoming the girl's initiative and the Soviet leader's reply to it. In the resolution it is stressed that Samantha's letter kindled a spark of hope in the bleakness and cold of current international relations. It touched on the omnipresent but cherished dream of the world—to live in peace and to trade and cooperate with all peoples on earth. It is precisely this dream that the United States and the Soviet Union should build their relations on the resolution points out.

USSR: SOLIDARITY WITH THE MOZAMBICAN PEOPLE

The Soviet Union, like other countries, was highly indignant at the news of the new atrocity committed on May 23 by the racist regime in Pretoria, whose planes carried out a barbaric raid over a suburb of the Mozambican capital.

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BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

STATEMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Planned for the end of 1983 the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles to Western Europe to part and parcel of the efforts made by the US administration to achieve military superiority, the Soviet government stresses in a statement issued in Moscow.

Capable of hitting targets deep inside the Soviet territory, these missiles are designed to be on immediate addition to the American strategic nuclear arsenal and to alter the existing regional and global balance in favour of the West. The deployment of these missiles would lead to a serious alteration of the situation in Europe, and heighten the risk of nuclear confrontation and the outbreak of war.

The American administration is following a non-productive, obstructionist line at all talks which are linked, directly or indirectly, with efforts to curb the arms race. This is true of the American conduct at the talks at Geneva, Vienna, Madrid and other international forums, says the statement.

In view of the growing threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies arising from the development production and adoption for combat purposes of the new American strategic armaments, ground-based, sea-based and airborne, the Soviet Union is faced by the necessity of taking appropriate measures to strengthen its defence capability, including the deployment of respective new strategic systems. Any such steps by the Soviet Union will be dictated by the emerging situation and carried out in response to the American actions. Their sole purpose is to prevent a disruption in the existing alignment of forces.

The Soviet Union believes it necessary. It is emphasized in the statement, to issue the following clear-cut warning: If an agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe limiting the deployment of new American missiles is failed, and an additional threat is created to the security of the USSR and its allies, the Soviet Union will respond with timely and effective measures in this respect as well.

Should the decision taken by the United States and NATO to start deploying new American missiles in Europe be implemented, the USSR will be compelled to revise the undertaking it made last year concerning a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range missiles to the European zone.

The Soviet Union declares that it is still not too late to stop the dangerous aggravation of the situation. It expresses the hope that the United States and NATO allies will carefully weigh the consequences which would inevitably result from the implementation of their plan to deploy the new American missiles in Western Europe and that they will respond to the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union.

(For complete text of the Soviet government's statement see Supplement to "Moscow News" weekly No. 23.)

FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Nigeria and Chad have agreed on a withdrawal of the Nigerian troops from the Nigerian territory they occupied last April.

○ Roman Catholic bishops in Canada have declared their support for the American Catholic bishops who condemned the race in nuclear arms and said they were opposed to all threats to use nuclear weapons, the Canadian Press news agency reports.

○ The House of Representatives in the American Congress has approved the allocation of 453.4 million dollars for the manufacture of Pershing-1 missiles which the United States plans to deploy in West Germany at the end of the year. This sum is appropriated as additional funds to the 1983 budget.

○ More than ten thousand South Africans have been forced to move to other African countries because of the terror tactics and intimidation practiced by the South African security police.

○ The Chinese State Council has decided to grant Shanghai

greater freedom in the use of foreign capital, in imports of foreign technologies, external trade relations, and in the provision of labour for projects abroad.

○ The International Union of Students has called on students throughout the world to launch a large-scale campaign against the attempts to revive racism in a number of West European countries.

○ Peace champions in Britain have pitched another Peace Camp near a recent American base in West Wales. It has been set up by the massive public organization, Women for Peace on Earth.

○ The Spanish Defence Ministry has expelled from the Armed Forces the group of officers who were found guilty of attempting an ultra rightist military coup on February 23, 1981.

○ Police in Switzerland have assisted the largest drug-trafficking syndicate ever to have been discovered in the country. According to a police spokesman, the syndicate organized the pushing of drugs between East and central West European cities. Police arrested 35 ring-leaders and seized 35 kilograms of narcotics worth nearly 20 million Swiss francs.

DIPLOMATS STUDY PHENOMENON OF THE CENTURY

International tourism has been described as "the phenomenon of the 20th century" in view of its rapid development, said Sergei Nikitin, head of the State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers. He was addressing a meeting of the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR. The meeting was arranged by the Protocol Department.

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meet at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For the development of tourism in this country see Viewpoint on page 5.



Photo by Andrei Kuvshinov



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Sundays, and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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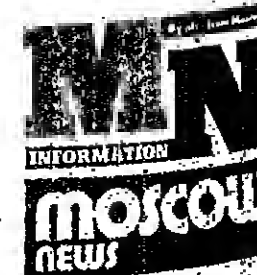
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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

AN AMATEUR SINGERS' CONTEST NAMED SPRING MELODIES-1983, HAS BEEN HELD IN IOSHKAR OLA, CAPITAL OF THE MARI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, WHICH IS PART OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Dedicated to this Volga town's 400th anniversary it featured folk songs collected and recorded in the villages of the republic. Amateur musical activity is popular in the area where there are local circles and studios incorporating many thousands of music-lovers.

"THE HISTORIC COMMUNITY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE" WAS THE SUBJECT OF A NATIONWIDE CONFERENCE WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN TIRILSI, CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It marked the 200th anniversary of the signing of the St. George Treaty, the first manifesto of the friendship and fraternity between the Russian and Georgian peoples. Taking part were noted experts in historical, cultural and literary interrelations between the Caucasian peoples and Russia.

THE COMPLETION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF A 300-METRE-HIGH TV TOWER IN TASHKENT (CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN), THE BIGGEST IN CENTRAL ASIA, WAS CELEBRATED BY HOISTING A RED FLAG ATOP OF IT. The work has now started on the assembly of the TV transmitters. Altogether live colour programmes will be transmitted from this new TV centre.

A REFRIGERATOR FOR PERMAFROST

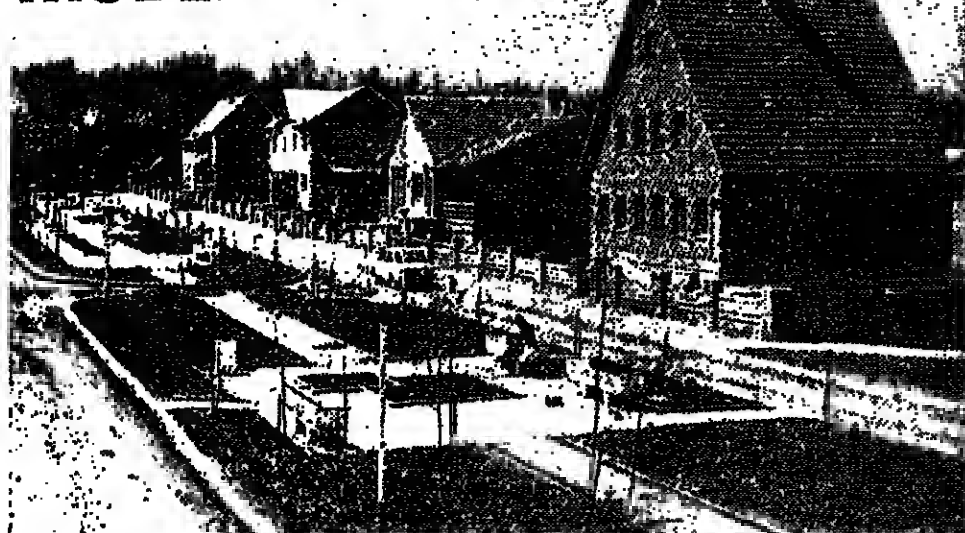
The city has terminal building in Arctic Norilsk has been erected on a site which was previously considered unsuitable. The builders used a new method of artificial soil freezing. Houses are built on permafrost in the Far North but one could meet a lot of problems should it start to thaw. That is why all the buildings here are

made with ventilated basements: cold draughts form a curtain to protect them against the heat of the houses. There is also another method — freezing the foundation using vertical thermic plants. But all this is of no effect if one has to build on a site with a difficult relief. That is why they inserted a system of pipes

into the soil under the bus terminal building and filled them with ordinary iron. This coil refrigerator operates without compressors or power source. The gas is cooled in the pipes when the temperatures are very low and then it flows through the horizontal pipes. In warm soil it gives off cold and expands when heated. The process is repeated any number of times in cold weather. As soon as the surface tem-

perature rises the circulation stops in the soil. So, cold is accumulated during the winter and transforms the lower part of the foundation into permafrost. The short and cool Arctic summer does not affect it. The plant becomes operative again with the arrival of the first frosts. These freezer factories open up good prospects for developing areas which were considered unfit for Arctic construction.

MODEL VILLAGE



The village of Rasvet with its one hundred buildings, among which there are no two identical cottages (our photo shows a village street), lies twenty kilometres from Rostov-on-Don, along the road leading from Moscow to the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus.

This experimental village built to the designs of young architects from the Northern Caucasus acts as a sort of show place. A plaque fixed to each building indicates cost, which materials are needed and in what quantities, as well as the optimal size of the surrounding small-holding. Farm managers planning housing construction on a cooperative basis, or farmers who want to build themselves a new house making use of easy-term state loans, have here a wide choice of designs to choose from and are provided with detailed consultation on each model.

The Rasvet village design was based on the results of a computerized sociological survey

among farmers, taking account of family structure, wishes as to small-holdings and so on. Climatic conditions for the southern, middle and northern zones of the Northern Caucasus were also taken into consideration.

Most cottages in the village are two-storeyed. This is quite justified in the opinion of architects, sociologists and demographers. Although the average Soviet family now consists of 3.2 persons, one needs to look ahead when building. Sociologists are confident that the present young family with two children will have at least doubled in number in 15 to 20 years time. So it is economically more feasible to build a large house designed for a growing family at the outset. And the cottages at Rasvet, therefore, are for 7 to 8 people.

Similar cottages are now being built in all the 41 districts of the Rostov Region.

Coal of Tien Shan

Extraction of coal by the cheap open-pit mining technique is being expanded by Kizilarskaya, in Central Asia. Here mining operations have begun at a new open pit called Kara Tul. The coal of this deposit is of high quality and lies in thick seams at shallow depths. It will produce more than 300,000 tonnes of coal annually. The relief of the terrain makes it possible to use here the so-called transportless method of shipping. The rock will not have to be transported away into special dumps, but will fill in the worked-out coal seams. Besides, the proportion of stripping as compared to mining itself at the Kara Tul deposit is very small, with only six cubic metres of rock having to be removed per every tonne of the extracted coal.

High-grade steel

The converter shop at the Dzerzhinskii Dnieper iron-steel plant in the Ukraine, which came into service late last year, is picking momentum. A new process recently introduced there, oxygen bottom blowing, helps use ferro-alloys and smelt high-grade steel more economically.

The new method, which is to be introduced next for blowing oxygen into the converter from top and bottom, will enable further use of scrap metal as a raw material.

To the sylvan riches

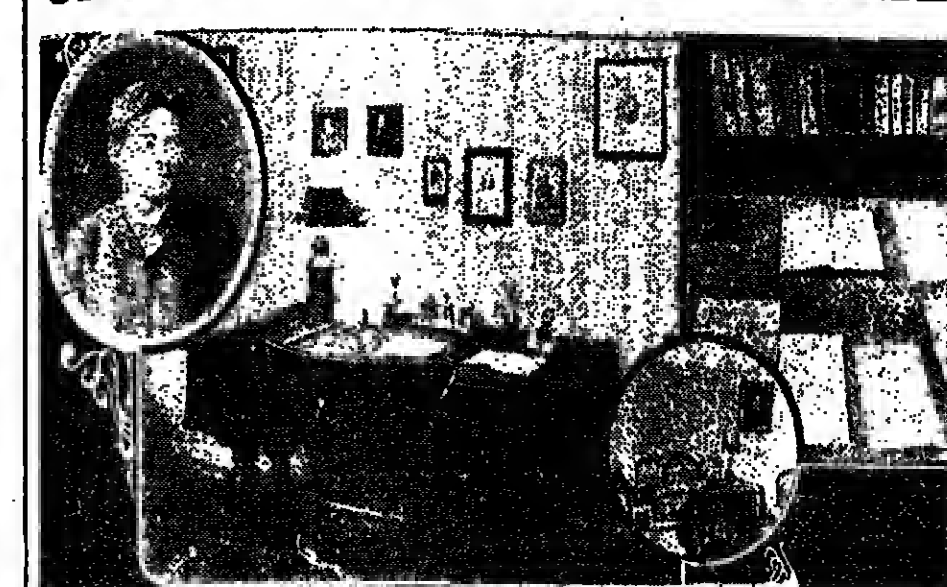
A powerful enterprise for logging and processing timber has been commissioned in the Irkutsk Region.

It has become possible to speed up the development of the sylvan riches due to the commissioning of the western section of the Baikal-Amur Railway in the Far East. In the railway-bound zone a network of timber processing enterprises is being set up. These mechanized enterprises will be uniformly located along the entire railway. Without damage to the environment, they will be able to process millions of cubic metres of timber annually.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

CHEKHOV'S MOSCOW HOME



Chekhov's photographic portrait as a young man. The writer's study. The parlor. A show case displaying the writer's manuscripts and books.

There is a two-storey red-brick house in Sadovye-Kudrinskaya—now of Moscow's busy thoroughfares. On the door is a bronze plaque with the engraved inscription, Dr A. P. Chekhov.

The writer Anton Chekhov lived here with his family between 1888-1890. The house has now become the Chekhov Museum, which was opened to mark fifty years since the writer's death.

"The house of drawers", the "house in Kudrinskaya"—this is what Chekhov's visitors need to call it. Here the young writer received composer Tchaikovsky, artist Levitan, art director Nemirovich-Danchenko, and writers Grigorovich, Korolenko, Bleshcheyev.

Chekhov lived modestly. The main source of his family's income was his regular medical practice. His fame as a man of letters was comparatively small. The actual emergence of

Chekhov's writer took a decade. However, his humorous stories were already popular with Muscovites by that time.

From the "house of drawers" the writer began his famous journey to the island of Sakhalin, which was transformed into a book of sparkling essays.

Chekhov's study, bedroom and parlor and his brother Mikhail's room have been completely restored. Portraits of Anton Chekhov, painted during his lifetime (including the famous portrait by Serov), manuscript, and photographs can also be seen in the museum. The nucleus of the exposition is made up by the Fund of Chekhov, which was created at the Rumyantsev Museum in 1912.

Events dedicated to the memory of this great writer are held twice a year, in January and July.

Watered by a funicular

The construction of an industrial funicular has begun at the Zheleznykovskaya state farm, Amur Region, the Far East of the USSR. When completed, the funicular will provide irrigation for half a million hectares of meadows.

Up to now the powerful Zoya River in the Far East could not be used to water pastures, crops and hay lands. The reason was the oscillations of the water level during the whole

summer season. The Khabarovsk designers have suggested an efficient method — to install intake pumps on inclined rails. Now the funicular irrigation system could be operating irrespective of the water level in the Zoya River even when it is the lowest.

After all-round tests the new system of water supply will be used on other Far Eastern rivers too.

AQUEDUCT FOR

THE SPANDARYAN HEP

The construction of so important section — the turbine aqueduct — has been completed at the Spandaryan HEP project, which is to be the third stage in the power stations cascade on the Vorotan River in Armenia. The almost three-kilometre channel will bring water to the turbines from the man-made reservoir which is to be filled behind the project's dam.

The aqueduct has been built in difficult hydrological conditions, with eighty per cent of its length lying in tunnels.

The two HEPS of the Vorotek cascade provide with electricity the mining enterprises and agricultural objects in the Zangezur mountainous area, a rapidly developing part of Armenia. The launching of the Spandaryan HEP scheduled to take place in 1985 will make more reliable the supplies of electricity to the States, Georgia and Kalen mountainous districts in this Transcaucasian republic.

Forests on Sakhalin

Forestry experts on the island of Sakhalin have surrounded the treeless tops of hills along the eastern coast with spirals of terraces.

The island is rich in forests which provide timber for the pulp-and-paper mills, construction sites, and industrial enterprises. Great care is taken of the island's forests. Seedlings

of trees are planted in the valleys and along mountain slopes. Preference is given to the Ayan and related types of fir trees, to Kuril larches and other valuable species of tree, grown in the local nurseries.

Ten thousand hectares of forest has been set aside for new forestry plantations this year.

RELAXING BY THE WATER

Photos by Andrei Knyazev



VIEWPOINT

Foreign tourism in the USSR

Sergei NIKITIN,

head of the State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers

Recognizing the considerable contribution made by foreign travel towards improvement in mutual understanding between peoples and towards a better knowledge of the achievements of other countries, the participants of the 1978 Helsinki Conference expressed the intention of encouraging tourism in every way possible.

Over the past twenty years, the number of foreign tourists visiting this country has increased six times. Every year, we receive citizens from more than 150 countries of the world.

The Soviet Union's main links in this field have been, and will continue to be, based on exchanges with socialist countries, which account for 80 per cent of travel to and from the Soviet Union.

At the 26th Congress of the CPSU Soviet policies in the area of tourist exchange with the capitalist world were defined in terms of maintenance of stable and mutually beneficial links with those partners who show interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union. Thus, the Soviet Union has signed intergovernmental agreements on tourism with Italy, France, Finland, Belgium, Cyprus, and a number of other countries.

There has been a remarkable growth in travel in this country from Finland, France, West Germany, and Italy.

Unfortunately, in some West European countries and the United States tourist links with the Soviet Union have increasingly become a target of attention from "cold war" advocates and are made use of by reactionary forces expanding their anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaigns.

Opponents of détente regularly stage provocations and attacks against tourists and Aeroflot offices and members of their staff. They also make use of tourist channels to bring anti-Soviet literature into this country.

These hostile activities do little to promote the development of contacts. However, it is not these activities, but rather the rapidly growing interest among the people in capitalist countries to the life in the Soviet Union that sets the pace in foreign travel in the Soviet Union.

This country possesses a most abundant tourist potential, included on routes at the present time there are 150 cities and towns in all the 15 constituent republics.

Facts conducted by tourists last year show that among the most common motives prompting visitors to come to this country are the latter's desire to talk to the Soviet people and to learn about their daily lives, in addition to covering the usual tourist attractions, therefore, international itineraries include visits to various industrial and agricultural enterprises, meetings with people of different professions, round-table discussions, etc.

At present, every Soviet tourist organization is discussing plans for the development of foreign tourism until the year 1990. According to our estimates, the volume of foreign travel to the Soviet Union, and the journeys taken by Soviet citizens abroad, will increase 1.5 times during the 10-15 year plan period of 1985-90.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

INCREASING CASPIAN SEA FISH STOCKS

Ways of increasing the catch of fish and sea products from the Caspian Sea, and how to make more efficient use of the fishing fleet are subjects that have recently attracted considerable attention, writes IZVESTIA. The Caspian Sea, its possibilities and prospects are commented on by Abdul Kayumov, Director of the biological station of the Institute of Zoology, attached to the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan. Today the Caspian Sea is the world's greatest producer of sturgeon and black caviar. The whitefish catch, however, has been declining over recent years, the author notes. This is because of a deterioration in the conditions for fish breeding in the rivers, the source from which many sea fish derive. Most spawning grounds in the Volga and Kura rivers have been submerged deep in water or fenced off with dams, as a result of the building of water reservoirs. Naturally, fish experts are looking for ways to solve the problem, artificial fish breeding remaining, as always, their chief concern.

For example, Far Eastern salmon (humpback and coho) are now being acclimatized in the Caspian Sea. While the Black Sea gray mullet already introduced into the Caspian yield several thousand cennars annually, it is of interest that salmon are now caught in the Caspian which were raised on farms and later released into the sea. Six sturgeon farms have been built in the Volga-Caspian Sea region, and three — on the Kura River. The Azerbaijan Cheikend and Chikhar-Kobaltin farms and the Terek farm, in Daghestan, alone provide the Caspian with hundreds of thousands of young salmon annually. These figures will improve in the future.

DESERT EXPERIMENT

A group of sportsmen are preparing to cross the Karakum Desert by foot. Preparations are underway in Ashgabat, the capital of Turkmenia. The expedition, writes PRAVDA, will set out for the desert during the coming summer.

Training started last autumn. There were 15 potential members although only the 8 hardest men will be included in the expedition. This is not the first expedition of the kind. Last summer 4 inhabitants of Ashgabat walked 500 kilometres through the desert which took them 18 hot days. They carried out medical and biological research, studying the possibilities of human activity under exhausting heat conditions and lack of water.

The aim of such expeditions, stresses the paper, is to work out the optimal regime for work and rest in desert conditions, as well as eating patterns and possible protection measures, in short all facets of human life under extreme conditions are studied.

DIAL-FOR-AID SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

The USSR's first socio-psychological aid service has been set up in Moscow. It starts with a confidential telephone call. A person experiencing emotional stress will be attentively listened to and given helpful advice to prevent him/her from making a hasty ill-considered move.

After conducting a careful study of the experience of their foreign colleagues, Soviet experts decided to organize their work somewhat differently, writes Professor Anna Abramova, the director of the new service in the RABOTNITSYA magazine. In addition to a telephone service, there are also reception centres to receive callers. There are 13 such centres now in Moscow. One can come here anonymously, no registration formalities being needed. In such an atmosphere people find it easier to speak about their problems. It has been established that once the caller feels he is being given attention, he will come back, for a second or third visit if this is necessary, and more often than not will give his home address and that of his work-place of his own accord. Sometimes it is advisable to talk to a patient's relatives and to people who know him, his work-mates, for example. And this is what the psychologists do.

If the patient needs to be removed from surroundings which evoke his negative feelings, the psycholog-

ists send him to a special hospital. The patients stay here without any restrictions, just being under permanent doctors' observation. Like all medical aid in the USSR, this treatment is free, the professor concludes.

IMPROVEMENTS ON WAY FOR WORLD'S BEST METRO

The Moscow Metro now accounts for 44 per cent of all the passenger hauls, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. On some days the Metro carries as many as eight million people. The total length of the lines is 184 kilometres. Another 30 kilometres will be constructed before the end of 1985.

To run the Metro is far from an easy job, notes the paper. All the Metro services operate according to pre-arranged schedules. But this system is not flexible enough. For example, with bad weather the number of passengers grows and the present system is unable to react instantaneously to this change. There are numerous similar situations to be found in the operation of the Metro.

A new "Metro" automatic control system is to be introduced which will be entirely geared to passenger flow.

The number of passengers will be registered by meters installed at station entrances. Depending on number of passengers, an automatic device will choose the most rational regimen for the operation of all the Metro services. If there turn out to be more passengers envisaged, then an additional volume of air supply will be pumped to the station and the stand-by escalators will start operating. Even the train traffic will be controlled by automatic devices and will depend on number of passengers, rather than on a previously prepared schedule.

The "Metro" automatic control system will be introduced gradually, notes the paper. The entire power supply system has already been switched over to an automatic regimen. There is now one driver per train, rather than two as previously in three lines. In other words, the train is driven by an automatic device, the driver just acting in supervisory capacity.

ENTERTAINMENT

ANGOLAN FILMS IN USSR

Flying from Lunda to Moscow we thought we'd see snow when we landed, but were glad to find it quite hot here, too, smiled Louise de Almeida, Director of Angola's National Cinema. She is member of a delegation of Angolan cinema workers who have come to the USSR to attend a Week of Angolan Films in Moscow. What are they about, these movies made by a country which has yet to celebrate its tenth anniversary?

About a strong and noble youth who defeated evil spirits (the leavio fairy tale "Nelieta"). About the present and past of people building a new life after liberation from colonialism and the victory over reactionary forces; about the

country's history, and its achievements in the economy, culture, and spirit as reflected in colorful and vivid documentaries, many of them devoted to children. Angola will enter "Nelieta" and other movies for the 13th Moscow International Film Festival, due this July.

Close links with the Soviet Union are crucial for our young cinema. Angolan delegation member Maria Elena Nasimeno told a press conference. Your films are our best teacher; they enjoy great authority in Angola. The weeks of Soviet films held in Angola have provided this. We look forward to new forms of cooperation and joint productions.

Alexander DONSKOY

COMEDY ALL THE WAY

The Moscow Film Cinema, at 12 Prizrenskaya Embankment, specializes in the showing of Soviet comedies and arranges meetings between the actors taking part in them and cinema-goers.

To date Film is the only cinema in this city to concentrate on comedies.

"The Trial Over Three Millions," "The Foundling," "The Heart in the Four," "The Tiptoe Train," and "The Tiptoe Three" are only some of the vintage comedies to be shown at Film. Among the famous film actors/actresses who will

talk to audiences are Igor Ilyinskiy, Rina Zelyonaya, Lyudmila Kasatkina, Tatyana Peltser, Yevgeny Leonov and Yevgeny Yevstigneyev.

An exhibition of film reviews in newspapers and magazines as well as of photographs and posters issued on the eve of the release of the comedies, is to be mounted in the cinema foyer.

Film still have plans to set up a club, "The Theatre Actor in the Cinema," its first guests will be popular comedy stars like A. Papanov, A. Mironov, S. Mikhulin, and A. Shchivinski.



NEW ART GALLERY FOR MOSCOW

A new art gallery is to be organized in Moscow: called the USSR Art Gallery it will contain the largest collection of Soviet multinational art in the country. The gallery will be housed in a building on the Krymskaya Embankment, just opposite the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest. At present the building, only a third of which is open to the public, contains the Central Artists Club with its exhibition halls where a number of interesting shows have been arranged in recent years.

The finishing touches are now being put to the gallery premises, said Alexander Khalilov, the director. The USSR Art Gallery will cover an area of 25,000 square meters, of which 17,000 will be devoted to permanent exhibitions and to special halls for temporary displays.

At present the gallery has nearly 16,000 works in its possession. We have received proposals from republican Ministries of Culture who wish to make available to us about 2,000 works from national art schools. I can state with pleasure, says the director, that many works, eminences of great value, are donated by the artists themselves, their heirs or the present owners. This is an undoubted proof of the prestige already enjoyed by our gallery.

"The Teming of the Shrew" is the latest production of the Lebanese ensemble, Caracalla, now on a tour of this country. In the photo: a scene from "The Teming of the Shrew".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



Characters from animated cartoons — merry, kind and mischievous — welcome visitors to the exhibition of works by Muscovite Sergei Alimov, an artist working for the theatre, as well as for the cinema and doing book illustrations. Apart from sketches for cartoons, the exhibition features theatre sets and illustrations, for works by Gogol, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Bulgakov, and Pasternak. It is to be seen at the exhibition hall in 4th Gorky Street in Moscow. An illustration to Gogol's "The Nose" is the encounter.

PUPPETS FROM TBILISI

The well-known Georgian film scriptwriter, Revaz Gabriadze, who wrote the scripts for such popular movies as "Don't Grieve", "Mimino" and others, recently came to Moscow with his latest venture — the Puppet Theatre of Tbilisi which he founded. The company gave performances at Moscow University's House of Culture.

Established two years ago, it immediately won the hearts of its audiences. The theatre's success is in a great extent explained by the wide-ranging talent of its art director, who not only designs and makes the puppets himself, but also writes plays for them. One of these — "Alfred and Violetta", was performed in Moscow.

The play is based on the younger Dumas' novel, "La Dame aux camélias" with the characters transferred to modern Tbilisi.

This is a merry, slightly sad play in which poetry combines harmoniously with the humour and irony typical of all Gabriadze's work.



We have many grandiose plans for the future, says Gabriadze. We intend to stage "Spring Torrents" by Tuganov. And the Italian writer T. Quarta has sent us his play, "Romeo". When visiting Tbilisi, he came to see us, and we are happy to say that this well-known author has become a friend of our company and has agreed to work with us.

As for films, until recently I believed that I had parted with the cinema for good. However, announcing a promise I made to my co-author and friend of long-standing, Georgi Danchvili, I am now writing a script for a new comedy. I hope that cinema-goers will get a good laugh from it — a factor that is often missing from life itself.



Scene from the play "Alfred and Violetta".

MUSIC AT ARKHANGELSKOYE

Old and classical music is played every Thursday at the Museum Estate of Arkhangel'skoye 20 km west of Moscow.

The village of Arkhangel'skoye was first mentioned in the 16th century. Its original owners were the Coliatsy. Early in the 19th century the village passed into the possession of Count Yusupov who invited Moscow architects, foreign craftsmen and soil builders to decorate the estate. On his orders, a theatre for 400 people was built. And it is in this theatre that music was played for the first time at Arkhangel'skoye.

A few years ago, the museum staff revived the old musical tradition. Up-to-date sound equipment was installed. Today, visitors to Arkhangel'skoye can listen to music by Tchaikovsky and Beethoven.

Following in Mayakovsky's footsteps

A series of lectures, named "From Soviet poets to Vladimir Mayakovsky", is now taking place at the Mayakovsky Museum, in Moscow, timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the great poet's birth. The organizers thus carry on the traditions initiated by Mayakovsky himself who used to recite his new works at the Polytechnical Museum. These readings developed into conversations about literature and the poet's place in society.

In the house where Mayakovsky lived and worked, puppet-lovers heard poet Ye. Danchvili talk about his recollections with the bard of the revolution; other speakers were R. Gantsev, S. Vikulov and Yu. Moroz.

The public meetings will continue with appearances by Ye. Yevstigneyev, V. Tytlin, Ye. Lysyev, A. Voznesensky, R. Rozhdenskiy, and other poets.

WHAT'S ON?

May 28-30

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 30 — Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet, performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 (mat) — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera). 29 (mat) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad): 28 — Shchedrin, "Dead Souls" (opera). 29 — Chalkovsky, "The Inspector-General" (ballet).

Sokolovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 28, 30 — Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Straussiana" (opera-ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 28 (mat) — Puccini, "Wedding With the General"; 28 (eva) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 29 (mat and aft) — Gladkov, "Kobaltovich"; 29 (eva) — Millyutin, "Crisis in a Plurality"; 30 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

FILMS

An Excursion to the Theatre (Byslorusskiy Studio, USSR). A story about the life of the village, in light form, is a film tells of the high and low of village life. Cinema: "Klav" (1974) Kozlovskiy Prospekt, Metro Kozlovskaya. An Ensemble without Name (Bulgaria) about four young musicians' journey for a job. Cinema: "Zaryanka" (1974) Kozlovskaya Embankment, Metro Kozlovskaya. A lyrical comedy about four young musicians' journey for a job. Cinema: "Zaryanka" (1974) Kozlovskaya Embankment, Metro Kozlovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall (179, Bogoyavlenskaya St.). About 200 works by the artist of theatre, stage, and cinema featuring sketches, puppets, and other items.

BUSINESS

COME TO AUTOMATION-83

Automation-83, the biggest international show Moscow has hosted yet this year, has drawn nearly 300 firms and organizations from 27 countries and West Berlin. Featured there are the latest advances in the field of process control systems, modern computers, instruments and equipment.

The USSR is the biggest contributor, with over 3,000 items, including computer control systems used in heavy industry and instrument-making, most of them already placed in and some exported abroad.

Agriculture experts will show much interest in laboratories for large-scale analysis of soils, plants and fodder, telemechanics complexes for land improve-

ment and water utilization and house equipment.

West Germany, Britain, Japan, France, and Finland have major displays attended by well-established companies; also of note are displays by Cuba and India.

Our country could benefit from more mutually profitable trade agreements and contacts with businessmen from other countries, said M. Shkrebardine, Chairman of the show organizing committee and Minister of the Instrument-Making. Means of Automation and Control Systems Industry of the USSR. We are happy to welcome our partners and to establish new business relations with foreign companies, he stressed.

Viktor YEVKIN

SHIPBUILDING FAIR

The shipbuilding fair, River Navigation-82, has closed at Moscow's Sokolniki Park. Taking part were 44 firms from Finland, West Germany, Britain, Austria and other countries.

This exhibition, our correspondent said, after the exhibition closed, I am going to Leningrad to present technical documentation to my Soviet colleagues. In addition, I hope to hear comments on the performance of our firm's equipment installed in Soviet ships.

Finnish companies put on quite an extensive show at the exhibition and a Finnish national day was held. The companies belonging to the Racial group have long-standing business ties with the USSR both in the field of deliveries and in scientific and technological exchange. For example, after the exhibition closed, I am going to Leningrad to present technical documentation to my Soviet colleagues. In addition, I hope to hear comments on the performance of our firm's equipment installed in Soviet ships.

Shipbuilding, the press were told by Timo Kokkonen, Trade Secretary of the Finnish Embassy in Moscow, is a traditional field for our cooperation with the Soviet Union. In 1982 our ship and ship equipment exports to your country amounted to over 500 million roubles. Soviet deliveries to Finland grow steadily, including equipment and technology. Cooperation in production which makes up the basis of tomorrow's business relations has become a typical feature of our trade relations.

The activities of the Valmet shipbuilding group substantiate these words.

Commenting on her company's exhibits at the show, the Valmet Marketing Secretary Olli Kilpinen noted that her firm goes in for production cooperation in a big way, using Soviet equipment on its ships. We have supplied the USSR with 500 ships, she said. Trade with your country is of a stable nature; the planned Soviet economy makes possible permanent contracts thus avoiding recession and bankruptcies and ensuring employment for our shipyard workers.

Contacts and contracts

VJO Machinexport and Technimport have signed contracts with the Hungarian firms of Nikex and Konsumex for deliveries to Hungary of three 10-tonne KKS-10 cranes, as well as a large assortment of household Smolent-24, Kodak-160 and other refrigerators.

VJO Soluzhimport and the Hungarian Chemolimpex enterprise have signed contracts for supplying Hungary in 1983 with large consignments of Soviet chemical goods for the production of plant protection means and mineral fertilizers, and for supplying the USSR with Hungarian plant protection means, including chemicals for the treatment of vegetables and maize.

Under a contract between VJO Traktorimport and the Hungarian firm of Komplex, Hungary will provide the Soviet Union this year with another batch of equipment for poultry farms.

According to contracts concluded with Italian firm Vallire and Italian plant the Soviet Union will deliver to Italy in the current year a batch of radio-measuring instruments and gas laser for use in geology, medicine and building construction, as well as refrigerating plant for the system of cooling the blast furnace jacket at the steel plant in Plombino.

At its regular meeting in Baku, the CMEA Standing Commission on Civil Aviation examined problems relating to further improvement in the work of international airlines and in the joint training of pilot and technical and traffic control personnel.

Trade barriers must be removed

A large delegation of the Chamber of Commerce from San Francisco is going to visit the Soviet Union soon. It includes the representatives of many major firms of California, which play an important role in the US business.

A correspondent met John Jacobson, head of the delegation and Acting Director of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that this year marks the 50th anniversary since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We are happy that the visit of the delegation coincides with this significant anniversary. John Jacobson believes, as do many businessmen in the US West, that at present Soviet-American relations are on an unjustified low level. Just as unjustified along the road of promoting mutual economic ties. We would be happy, he said, if our trip contributes to the strengthening of understanding between the Soviet Union and the USA, to the development of long-range economic relations between our two countries.

New contract with Nuova Pignone

A major contract has been signed in Florence between VJO Machine Import and the Italian machine-building company Nuova Pignone. It provides for delivery to the USSR by 1984 of a consignment of equipment for the exploitation of the Chirchensk deposit. Cooperation with Nuova Pignone has been going on successfully for many years and has accumulated a wealth of experience. At present an order is being fulfilled for the delivery of 10 compressor stations for the Siberian Western Europe gas pipeline.



Soviet foreign trade advertising organization "VNESHNORREKLAMA"

"KOMPLEKSKAYA"

Advertising Soviet goods and services abroad; in the press, in the cinema, radio and TV; outdoor advertising; building up public opinion

"INOREKLAMA"

Advertising foreign goods and services over the USSR territory. In the press, in the cinema, radio and TV; outdoor advertising; in publication and advertising and technical symposiums; direct-mail advertising within the USSR. Publication of Businessman's Moscow Handbook & Directory of Soviet and foreign business communities in the USSR.

"POLIGRAFREKLAMA"

Arranging the printing of publications of all kinds. Importing printing-house services

"SOUVENIRREKLAMA"

Purchasing token gifts and souvenirs for advertising and public relations purposes in Soviet foreign trade associations. Importing packaging materials for them.

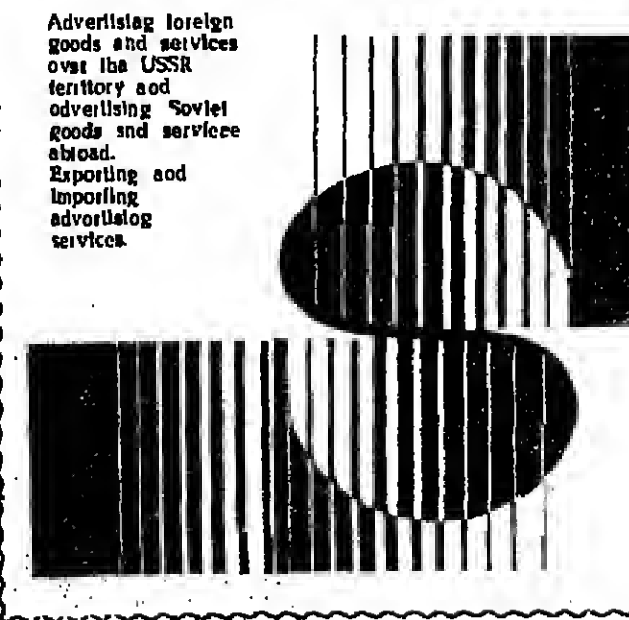
"ADRESREKLAMA"

Services in direct-mail advertising abroad.

"FILMREKLAMA"

Production of advertising films on orders of Soviet foreign trade associations.

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TECHNOPOL TO AID SOVIET FOOD PROGRAMME

The Czechoslovak joint-stock Technopol company has mounted an exhibition of the same name at the Czechoslovak Trade Mission in Moscow. Trade Representatives Marek addressed at the opening ceremony that the two countries have strong trade and economic relations, with their 1982 trade having added up to 10,000 million roubles. Czechoslovak exports to the USSR include machinery, agricultural machinery, including tractors, and industrial heat as well as waste-free technology.

The show mounted under a plan of cooperation in the implementation of the USSR Food Programme features scale models of holocausts, livestock farms and farmsteads designed with account taken of requests from the Soviet side. Among the new things shown at the exhibition are agricultural facilities using solar power collectors and industrial heat as well as waste-free technology. The show will next move on to the Estonian capital of Tallinn.